

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
DIPLOMA IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2005

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections **A** and **B** with a total of **eighteen (18)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and **four (4)** questions from section B.
3. Section A carries **forty (40)** marks and section B carries **sixty (60)** marks.
4. Mobile phones are not allowed inside the examination room.
5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet.

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SECTION A (40 Marks)
Answer all questions in this section.

1. Mention four social services provided by the government of Tanzania.

The government provides education services at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels to ensure citizens acquire knowledge and skills for development.

It offers healthcare services through public hospitals, dispensaries, and health centers to promote public health and reduce disease.

Water supply and sanitation services are provided to ensure access to clean and safe drinking water, which is essential for health and hygiene.

Security services such as police and fire protection are offered to maintain law and order, ensuring the safety of people and their property.

2. State four advantages of using renewable sources of energy.

Renewable energy sources such as solar and wind are environmentally friendly because they do not emit harmful gases that contribute to climate change.

They are sustainable since they rely on natural processes that are continuously replenished, making them reliable for long-term energy supply.

They help reduce dependence on imported fuels, saving foreign exchange and promoting energy self-sufficiency.

Renewable energy creates employment opportunities through the installation, maintenance, and management of renewable energy systems.

3. (a) What is meant by sustainable development?

Sustainable development refers to a type of growth that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It balances economic progress, social well-being, and environmental protection.

(b) Give two examples of sustainable development practices in Tanzania.

Practicing agroforestry by combining crop cultivation with tree planting helps conserve soil and increase productivity.

Using renewable energy such as solar panels in rural areas reduces reliance on firewood and helps preserve forests.

4. List four effects of gender-based violence in society.

It causes physical and psychological harm to victims, leading to long-term trauma, low self-esteem, and even disability.

Gender-based violence reduces productivity, especially among women and girls, who may be forced to drop out of school or leave jobs.

It increases healthcare and legal system burdens as victims require treatment, counseling, and protection services.

It disrupts family and community stability, contributing to broken homes and cycles of violence in society.

5. Mention four roles of the constitution in a democratic country.

The constitution defines the structure and powers of government, outlining how leaders are chosen and how they operate.

It guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, protecting them from abuse and promoting equality.

The constitution sets limits on government power, ensuring checks and balances among the executive, legislature, and judiciary.

It provides a legal framework for resolving disputes and enforcing laws, promoting justice and order in society.

6. Identify two causes and two effects of poverty in rural Tanzania.

One cause is lack of access to quality education, which limits employment and income-generating opportunities for rural populations.

Another cause is reliance on subsistence farming with poor technology and limited markets, which keeps incomes low and unstable.

One effect is increased rural-urban migration as people move in search of better livelihoods, leading to urban congestion.

Another effect is poor health due to inability to afford nutritious food, clean water, and medical services.

7. (a) Define the term “entrepreneurship”.

Entrepreneurship is the process of identifying, developing, and managing a business venture or innovation with the aim of making a profit while taking financial risks.

(b) List two characteristics of a successful entrepreneur.

A successful entrepreneur is innovative, able to come up with new ideas or improve existing products and

services.

They are also determined and persistent, able to face challenges and keep working toward their goals despite obstacles.

8. Outline four factors that contribute to environmental degradation in Tanzania.

Deforestation caused by cutting down trees for fuel and agriculture leads to loss of forest cover and soil erosion.

Overgrazing by livestock damages grasslands and reduces vegetation, resulting in desertification.

Mining activities pollute land and water sources with harmful chemicals and destroy natural habitats.

Poor waste disposal practices in urban and rural areas lead to pollution and spread of diseases.

9. Give four roles played by the judiciary in maintaining the rule of law.

The judiciary interprets and applies the law fairly, ensuring justice is served to all citizens regardless of status.

It checks the abuse of power by government officials through judicial reviews and legal redress mechanisms.

The judiciary settles disputes between individuals or institutions, maintaining peace and order in society.

It protects the constitution and fundamental human rights, ensuring that laws and actions comply with legal standards.

10. List two impacts of globalization on developing countries and two on developed countries.

For developing countries, globalization can lead to loss of cultural identity as foreign values and lifestyles are adopted.

It can also expose local industries to stiff international competition, sometimes leading to collapse of small businesses.

For developed countries, globalization opens up new markets for their products, increasing profits and economic influence.

However, it can also result in job losses as companies relocate industries to cheaper labor markets in developing nations.

SECTION B (60 Marks)
Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. (a) Identify three causes of poor performance in public secondary schools in Tanzania.

Shortage of qualified teachers leads to ineffective teaching, especially in science and mathematics, resulting in low student understanding and exam failure.

Inadequate teaching and learning materials such as textbooks, lab equipment, and desks affect lesson delivery and student practice.

Poor learning environments, including overcrowded classrooms, lack of electricity, and sanitation issues, make it hard for students to concentrate and study effectively.

(b) Suggest three measures to improve academic performance in those schools.

Recruiting and training more qualified teachers ensures better coverage of subjects and improves student learning outcomes.

Supplying adequate learning materials like textbooks, chalkboards, and laboratory tools supports both teachers and students in effective knowledge transfer.

Improving infrastructure, such as building more classrooms, installing lights, and ensuring clean water and toilets, enhances the overall learning environment.

12. Examine six effects of early marriages on national development.

Early marriages interrupt girls' education, reducing their chances of acquiring skills and contributing to the skilled labor force.

They increase dependency ratios, as young parents often cannot provide for themselves or their children, straining family and national resources.

Early pregnancies associated with early marriage pose health risks to mothers and infants, increasing maternal and child mortality rates.

It leads to economic disempowerment, especially for girls who may lack income-generating opportunities, increasing poverty levels.

It perpetuates gender inequality as young brides are often denied a voice in family and community decisions.

Early marriage contributes to overpopulation, especially in rural areas, putting pressure on limited resources and slowing economic progress.

13. Analyze three advantages and three limitations of democracy in African governance.

Democracy allows citizens to participate in leadership through voting, which promotes representation and accountability.

It promotes the protection of human rights and freedoms, including expression, religion, and association.

Democracy encourages peaceful power transition and political stability, reducing the chances of conflict and dictatorship.

However, democracy can be undermined by electoral fraud and manipulation, leading to mistrust and political unrest.

It may lead to slow decision-making due to debates, consultations, and coalition politics, delaying urgent development actions.

Democracy sometimes promotes division along tribal or religious lines, especially when political parties are formed based on ethnic backgrounds.

14. (a) Give three reasons why youth should be involved in environmental conservation.

The youth represent the largest demographic and have the energy and innovation needed to implement environmental programs.

Involving youth builds awareness and responsibility toward environmental protection from a young age.

Youth are future leaders and decision-makers, so training them in conservation ensures long-term sustainability of natural resources.

(b) Describe three challenges they face in doing so.

Limited access to funding and resources prevents youth groups from starting or sustaining environmental projects.

Lack of technical knowledge or mentorship on conservation practices makes it difficult to plan and manage effective activities.

Minimal inclusion in policymaking means their voices are often ignored, and they have fewer platforms to influence environmental policies.

15. Discuss six responsibilities of citizens in promoting peace and unity in their country.

Respecting the laws of the land promotes order and discourages violence, ensuring peaceful coexistence.

Participating in community development projects fosters teamwork and shared national identity among different groups.

Rejecting tribalism, racism, and discrimination encourages equality and mutual respect among citizens from diverse backgrounds.

Engaging in peaceful conflict resolution, such as dialogue and negotiation, prevents escalation of disputes into violence.

Voting responsibly helps to elect leaders who promote justice, fairness, and national unity.

Promoting tolerance and respect for other people's opinions, beliefs, and cultures helps build social cohesion and harmony.

16. Explain six roles of ICT in improving service delivery in Tanzania.

ICT improves communication between government and citizens by enabling faster access to information through websites, mobile apps, and social media platforms.

It enhances transparency and accountability in public offices. Systems like e-procurement and online tracking of government services reduce corruption and delays.

ICT enables e-learning platforms and digital classrooms in the education sector, expanding access to learning for students in remote or underserved areas.

In the health sector, ICT supports telemedicine, electronic health records, and health information systems that improve patient care and reduce paperwork.

It facilitates efficient financial transactions through mobile banking and online payments, allowing citizens to pay taxes, fees, and services without long queues.

ICT strengthens data collection, storage, and analysis, helping policymakers make informed decisions based on accurate and up-to-date information.

17. (a) What is political tolerance?

Political tolerance is the willingness to allow others with different political views, beliefs, or affiliations to express themselves and participate freely in political processes without fear of intimidation or discrimination.

(b) Explain five ways it can be promoted during general elections.

Civic education should be offered to the public to help citizens understand democratic values, respect for diverse opinions, and the importance of peaceful participation.

Political parties should be encouraged to sign and respect codes of conduct that promote peaceful campaigns and discourage hate speech.

Media outlets must remain neutral and promote balanced reporting, allowing equal airtime and space for different candidates and parties.

Law enforcement agencies should protect all citizens regardless of political affiliation and act swiftly against those who incite violence or violate electoral laws.

Religious leaders, elders, and civil society groups should preach peace and unity, reminding people of the value of coexistence before, during, and after elections.

18. Assess five challenges facing the implementation of industrial policies in Tanzania.

Inadequate infrastructure such as poor roads, limited electricity, and water supply hampers the growth of industries and increases operational costs.

Limited access to capital for entrepreneurs and small industries reduces investment in manufacturing and hinders policy targets.

High dependence on imported raw materials and machinery affects productivity and makes local industries less competitive.

Unskilled labor and limited technical training institutions slow down the adoption of modern technology and innovation within industries.

Bureaucratic procedures and inconsistent government policies discourage investors and delay the establishment or expansion of industries.